Cladonia uncialis (L.) Web., "on ground," Tom Never's Swamp, July 2, 1912.

Cladonia verticillata Hoffm. var. *cervicornis* (Ach.) Flk., "on ground," Gibbs' Swamp, July 6, 1912.

Group: *Stratosae* Hue.

Family: *Parmeliaceae.*

Parmelia saxatilis (L.) Ach. var. *sulcata* (Tayl.) Nyl., on "red cedars," at Coatue, July 13, 1912, and "on boulder," Altar Rock Hill, July 6, 1912.

Family: *Lecanoraceae.*

Lecanora subfusca (L.) Ach. (intermediate toward var. *distans* Ach.), on "red cedars," at Coatue, July 13, 1912. Kindly determined by Dr. H. E. Hasse.

The Cladonias were kindly determined by Prof. Bruce Fink.

Thoreau Museum, Concord, Massachusetts.

Extended Ranges of some Connecticut Plants.— In a former note (Rhodora, **13**: 68) I reported *Carex umbellata* Schkuhr var. *brevirostris* Boott from Franklin, a town of eastern Connecticut, twenty miles north from Long Island Sound. I have since examined the central part of the town with considerable care, in order to learn to what extent this variety, having perigynia with short broad beaks, here replaces the more slender beaked species. Franklin is traversed by several ranges of hills, whose broad flat tops, rising to an average altitude of 150 meters, are free from glacial deposits and covered with soil derived from underlying soft micaceous rocks. The slopes of the hills have a similar soil, but in the valleys the surface is mostly gravel. My examination was restricted to the central range of hills and the broad central valley. On the hills, *brevirostris* can be found in every field. It is abundant where conditions favor, and often fairly carpets the ground. In starved soil the plant is small and inconspicuous, but in more fertile spots it grows larger and the leaves are often 30 cm. long. A favorite location is where flat rocks are overlaid by a few inches of dark soil, rich in humus, and it is in such situations, that the most luxuriant tufts are to be found. The plant is less common in the low lands, but it is present on most of the gravel knolls and

ridges and sometimes forms extensive colonies. As a rule it is smaller here and does not fruit so freely, but I have seen beds on the gravel that were loaded with fruit. Both on the hills and in the valley search was made for specimens with slender beaked perigynia. While there is naturally considerable variation in individual plants, I do not feel sure that any of the material collected can properly be classed as a good example of the species, and I conclude that *Carex umbellata* Schkuhr is at least rare in the region examined, although the variety *brevirostris* Boott is so common.

In this connection certain field characters seem worthy of mention. Even when quite ripe and ready to fall, the perigynia have a broadly truncate base, and rarely give any indication of the strongly stipitate base so characteristic of herbarium specimens, and which develops also in the Franklin specimens after drying in the press. Except for a narrow green midrib the scales are essentially white, and this color makes the fruiting spikes contrast prettily with the green of the leaves. There is also a marked tendency toward white in the perigynia, and at some stations the entire body up to the beak is white.

Carex umbellata Schkuhr var. *brevirostris* Boott occurs on the trap ridges about New Haven, and is here associated with the species. Mr. A. E. Blewitt has reported it from the trap ridges of Cheshire, fifteen miles north of New Haven, and it occurs in the towns west of New Haven, the indications being that it is more generally distributed through Southern Connecticut than has been supposed to be the case.

A couple of winters ago I noticed in my herbarium some specimens of *Thalictrum* from Franklin, which had an odd look. Plants collected the next spring and sent to the Gray Herbarium proved to be *Thalictrum dasycarpum* Fisch. & Lall. This is a considerable extension of range, Gray's Manual giving New Jersey as the northern limit of the species in the East.

Festuca rubra (L.) var. *subvillosa* Mert. & Koch is an occasional grass on dry hillsides in Franklin. In 1912, in consequence of "labor troubles" a considerable portion of the lawn remained uncut till midsummer, when I learned to my surprise that the above variety is practically the only grass on this section of the lawn. It is an ideal lawn grass. It forms a soft dense carpet of green, which has not faded perceptibly during the prolonged drouths of recent summers.

Bidens laevis (L.) BSP., hitherto unreported from eastern Connecticut, occurs in Franklin. Its golden yellow flowers are conspicuous,

in late September, in the low wet meadows of the central valley. Specimens of this plant from Franklin have been verified at the Gray Herbarium.— R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

A NEW COLOR GUIDE.[1]— A new color guide by Dr. Robert Ridgway, the well known ornithologist, is practically an entirely revised and much enlarged edition of his earlier nomenclature of colors (1886) with 17 plates and 186 colors as against 53 plates and 1115 colors in the present work. The color work was done by A. Hoen & Co., of Baltimore and is much more uniform in different copies than in the earlier edition, which was hand stenciled from several mixings of the same color; while in the present work each color for the whole edition of 5000 copies was prepared from one lot of color and uniformly coated at one time. While the present work does not contain quite as many colors as are included in the more bulky French work by Rene Oberthur, the gradation between colors is more uniform, and the colors are on dull instead of glossy-surfaced paper as in that work, which gives a slightly different, but more natural color effect, and no metallic color effects are included. The proportion of darker broken colors is greater, which will appeal especially to the ornithologist and mammalogist, although the work is designed to be equally useful to botanists, florists, artists, dyers, merchants, and chemists who require a standard color scheme. The colors have evidently been standardized to a degree of accuracy not hitherto attained in any color chart. The colors are one-half by one inch, arranged on a heavy gray paper in three vertical columns of 7 colors each. The plates are divided into 6 series. In plates I–XII the middle row of horizontal colors represents the 36 colors and hues most readily distinguished in the spectrum, although it is said to be possible to distinguish 1000. Above these colors each succeeding horizontal row of colors is the spectrum color mixed with 9.5; 22.5; and 45 per cent of white. Below they are mixed with 45; 70.5 and 87.5 per cent of black. Plates XIII–XXVI represent the colors in plates I–XII dulled by 32 per cent of neutral gray; plates XXXII–XXXVIII are dulled by 58 per cent of neutral gray; plates XXXIX–XLIV are dulled by 77 per cent of neutral gray; plates XLV–L are dulled by 90 per cent of neutral gray; and plates LI–LIII are dulled by 95.5 per cent of neutral gray. If the color to be matched is darker than in the first series of plates turn to the same position in the succeeding 5 series of plates until one is found that is dark enough to match. This is readily done by referring to the numbers at the head of the vertical columns and to the letters at the left of the horizontal rows. In numbering and lettering the rows of

[1] Color Standards and Color Nomenclature. By Robert Ridgway, [3447 Oakwood Terrace, N. W.], Washington. Published by the author 1913. Pp. 1–44; pls. I–LIII. $8.00.